IMPORTANT TO HOUSESHIPSES. FRANCE CHIEF DESCRIPTION OF PRINCE CHIEF THE BOTS.

PRINCE CHIEF THE BOTS.

PRINCE CLOCKS, DECREES, FANCY GOODS, SELVER PLATED
WARD, PARKER STATUARY, and a thousand other articles.

IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Corner of Broadway and Brooms-st. NOTE IT DOWN,

CHILDRES'S PARCY HATS,

CHILDRES'S PARCY HATS,

No. 214 Broadway. Our neighbors beast of baying our goods and afterward selling teem from their establishments at fifty per cent advance. As the stickes thus bousts and re-sold are obtained from a mader a species of false pretentes, (i. a., by sending persons to buy them who are establishy consumers and not declars), we down is to be CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Count is to be

Our Dury

to carries the public against the practice, and to request that
before buying a GLLT Tr. Sur at \$10, it will be acceptained
that it is not the exact kind that we seel at \$6.5%.

W. J. F. Ballary & Co.,

Now 531 and \$63 Scoadway.

P. S.—Road our price list in the "Dry trouds" column. TRUE ECONOMY -- If you cannot afford to buy

CURTAINS!! Retailing below Cost of Importation.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 191 Breadway. PROFITABLE READING:

Maccolay's Bistory of England, Irving's Life of Washington and Paulay's advertisement in the Dry Goods column of Tar Tribono. The latter offers the greatest indexement just now while meney is no scarce. Read it by all means.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES .- English Velvet Oarraving, 9/ and 10/. English Brussels Carpeting, 6/ an 7/ per yard. fuguain Carpets, 8/, 4/ and 5/ per yard; at HIRAM ABBRESH'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. mirri & Lowissery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st arthor enthe Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Val W, Tarasway, Burgaste, Turger-Lv and Inglaim Carper of a great reduction from recent prices.

SEWING MACHINES.-WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at No. 448 Breadway. These are the coaly machines really authobe for family ase, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a fewing Machine will do well to cannine these househood favorites before paying from 675 to 6159 for heavy, cumbercame or compalented ones It requires but one hour's turtion to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by variety of United States Circuits Gents.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO. NO. 449 Broadway.

MUSEO at HALF PRICE at WATERS'S, No. 333 Planes and Mulconsons at lower prices than ever ed in this market. Planes and Melodeous to Reat lowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments OF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRIOOPHEROUS is the cost and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleaning Darling Preserving and Restoring the Hale. Ladies, try it For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admitted to be th reduced alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the reduced a not violent, but mild and paintess, and the facility fill which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, as contros the animal fluids to a health, life anistaining condition, places them immeasurably in edvance of all other internal

COAL AT \$6. - Discharging, Locust Mountain

CHAPIN'S PATENT HEM-FOLDER for Wheeler & Wikon's new ing Machines. Two kinds now ready; one for shir solder, turns a double hem under, works round owners, and on the family machines, autable for hemming towns, mapkins shedts, shidres,'s and under-dothing, for. S. P. Ostern, No WE Breadway. Asso, Whenken & Wilson, No. 343 Broadway

IS IT ANY WONDER?

The Bronch China glit-band Disker Set that we sell at \$42 is seld equally at wholesale, in original packages, containing farcon sets, at \$50 to each set. Is it any wonder that Our Naghenous are Astronished at the cheapares of our goods? Look at the Dry Goods column of this paper and see our list for other things.

W. J. P. Dailley & C.,

Res. 53 and 523 Broadway, bet. Houston and Bisecker.

New Bork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. centhers, in conding us remittances, frequently smit to the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently same of the State, to writen their paper is to be out, ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

notion can be taken of anonymous Communi ever is intended for insertion must be auth-cause and address of the writer—not necessar-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Com

The price of beef cattle on Wednesday at Bull's Head experienced another decline, equal to half a cent on the best and a whole cent on the lower grades per pound for the meat. Large numbers of cattle suitable for good fair market beef sold at not over eight cents a pound for the meat, and none but extra at nine cente; the number sold at tea cents was indeed very small. The losses of drovers who bought their cattle based upon prices three months ago were fully equal to the cost of transportation, amounting in some instances to \$15 or \$18 a head. There is no mistake now that butchers can afford to sell meat at lower rates than we have vot heard of.

The year 1857 is destined to be long remembered as one of unprecedented rains and il sods throughout the Northern States. Our Canals were never before so often nor so seriously obstructed by breaks as this year. Our Railroads also have suffered severely, and still suffer. The Central appears to have received most damage by the flood of this week, but the Erie has also been seriously injured. No trains passed over the Contral yesterday; none left Albany for Buffelo hat evening. The Canada Einile for the Persia failed to reach this city season ably, in consequence of these dieasters. We have not yet been called to obrenicle any calamitous equits to trains or passengers; but the detection a itself no slight evil.

The Arabia, now fully due at this port, had not been telegraphed up to the hour of going to press, In consequence of the recent storm, the news yacht of the Associated Press missed her at Cape Race, which she has doubtless passed before this.

The news from the Military Expedition to Utab is ominous. The bulk of it had encountered snow while still far from its destination, and both men and horses were fast failing. There is a report that a supply train of seventy five wagons, moving forward between the vanguard and the main body. had been surprised and captured by a Mormon detsobment. If this prove true, there can be no torger a rational doubt that Brigham Young means to resist the entrance of the troops into his capital with all his power and to the last extremity. If so, the Expedition, exhausted and enfeebled by cold famine and forced marches, has a gloomy prospect. It cannot retreat without encountering | sults. But every thing is now so near low-water

certain death by frost and starvation; it cannot winter in the glens of the Rocky Mountains; while to advance is to brave defeat and extermination. This Expedition set out weeks too late, and its destruction would devolve a terrible weight of responsibility on the authorities at Washington. trust the report of actual hostilities on the part of the Mormons may prove unfounded.

Our news from Mexico is important. The Constitution has been suspended, and Comorfort declared Dictator. The country is convulsed by factions and intrigues, and the rule of Comonfort is evident'y precarious. Yucatan is the theater of a bloody war of races, and the central authority is only maintained in the South by the rame and efforts of Alvarez. Mexico seems on the verge of

From Wisconsin we learn that the whole Administration State ticket is elected. The Republicans have majorities in both houses of the Legisla-

A call for a meeting of citizens of all parties opposed to the reëlection of Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty, though but recently set on foot, has already received thousands of excellent signatures. The meeting is to be held at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday afternoon, and those who wish to add their names to the call can do so at TEE TRIBUNE office, or at the office of any of the Anti-Wood journals. The purpose of this meeting is to secure a combination of all parties upon a single candidate for Mayor.

A vigorous address to the electors of the city has been issued by the Anti-Wood League, with the signature of A. Oakey Hall, eeq., as Chairman. We extract a passage:

"Last year he (Wood) ran several thousands behind his ticket, and has always been by ten thousand in a minority of the poll! We who know him well declare to you that he is this day quaking in his office at the torrado gathering without. That he is making deeperate bids for power. That he is to day as pallid with fear as showed the head of the French tyrant when (as parrates Alicos) 'a poor man approached the life-'less body of one so lately the object of dread, and 'exclaimed: "Yes, Robespierre, there is a God!" That there are thousands in his own ranks whom he has insulted and betrayed. Men in the commercial classes whose names he has erroneously traded with. Sporting men whom he has played with for after uses as the angler takes the trout. Laborers whose hotest manhood he has insulted by demagogical promises of charity. For the November election he promised balf the places in the Custom-House; for the December one he is pledging the other half, while he has carte blanche for none. And although for thirty-four months he has been steadily and silently building up a party solely for his own personal aggrandizemen and although his troops are well drilled and well provisioned, yet if every voter becomes a vigilance com-mittee, if every elector will cry aloud and spare not, if each Ward Association will sub-divide its districts into blocks and place one man to care for every block, then the hour of our ci'y's deliverance is nigh! " The hour ! But who is the man ?

"He should be a Democrat of undoubted standing, so that Fernando Wood and his emissaries shall not arouse party prejudices by exclaiming to the rank and file, 'You behold a man named estensibly to defeat me, but in reality to get control of the Police and of

'the Heads of Departments.'
"The party Conventions should rather give indorsements or acceptances than issue original paper. And there should but be two candidates for Alms-House Governors, and but two tickets for Supervisors, so that all these being elected, as a matter of course, there is nothing to fight about except the defeat of Fernando Wood."

This is perfectly sound and true. There is no doubt that Word may now be crushed, and with him the whole disgraceful system of corruption and misrule which he has carried to a hight never before imagined. But this can only be achieved by a union of all his opponents and a zealous effort to bring every citizen to the polls. Shall not the work be done?

The People of the United States have seen fit to intrust the conduct of their public affairs to the leaders and chosen representatives of what is known as the Democratic party. The Federal jority of Congress in each House, are of that party. The Legislatures and Executives of all the Slave States but Maryland, of Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, California, &c., with the Legislature of Ohio, are of that party. Such are the circumstances under which those who did not support Mr. Buchanan's election, and do not approve the platform on which his nominators placed him, are summoned to "reorganize the Whig party," which means, if it has any definite meaning, to commence a course of systematic opposition to the yet undeveloped commercial and financial policy of the party in power.

We are utterly averse to any such movement. We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the Apti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clintonian party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means anything, a new party struggle for a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress -an attack on Gibraltar by a flotilla of guaboats. This is sheer lunacy. A Bank established by the triumph of one party over the other is a doomed institution-experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed Bank could do no real good, could not mintain its own solvency, with one of the great National parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, enacted as the fauit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the areas of party controversy and contention; allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some beneficent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party Shibboleths, is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either.

As to the Currency, we are disposed to accord the fullest and fairest opportunity to those whom the People have invested with power. If they really mean Hard Money, let them propound their measures, and we shall be disposed to let them have a fair trial. We do not believe an exclusively metallic currency either practicable or beneficent; but there are thousands of honest men who do, and, if the Democratic politicians are really of their school, we say, Let their theory have a fair trial. Had we been asked, in a reason of general activity and prosperity, to acquiesce in a resort to a Specie Currency, we should have demurred that the inevitable convulsion, stagnation, bankrupter, were not to be braved for the sake of testing a hypothesis. which had been already tested with disastrous re-

mark, that very little barm one result from a trial of the Hard Money, or any other experiment; and, while we have so faith in it, we shall not stand in the way of our Democratic rulers giving it a fair trial if they see fit. We see that it necessarily involves low wages for Labor and low prices for Produce: the c. mpensating benefits to our industrious classes are not to us apparent. We believe that with a nominally Specie Currency our hired wo kers will be poid, if promptly paid at all, not in gold and silver, but is good part in shisplasters, store orders, or some sort of barter on the flour-aud-potatoes principle of Mayor Wood. We cannot see how the Laboring Class of this country are to be so fully employed or so fair'y and promptly paid under what is called a Specie Currency, as they were six menths ago under a Paper Currency. But the People have chosen as their counselors and guides in this crisis those who profess to view this matter exactly as we do not, and we deem it but fair to give them a chance to develop and apply their own views. If they say, Hard Money, Free Trade, Direct Taxation—any or all of these—we say, Let these be fairly tried. There is little harm left for them to do, and they never could be tried at

less cost than just now. Dr. Frankin, indeed, (not very good authority in Hard Money circles,) suggested to the friend who asked his advice as to the best means of preserving his beer from the depredations of his servants, that be should put a cask of good wine beside his beer. We have hoped, therefore, that the dominant party, wherever it undertakes to abolish Bank Notes, or those of and under \$20, would simultaneously enact that Money Orders might be bought with specie at any post-office, authorizing the holder to draw a like amount from any other designated post-office. In our business, as in that of others, the use of Bank Notes in making remittances of small amounts seems almost indispensable. And it need not cost the Government anything -nay, it might be readered a scurce of profit—to provide that whoever deposited, say ten dollars and five cents in specie with any postmaster, might obtain from him a sight draft for ten dollars on any other post office he might name. This draft might pass through many hands en its way to its destination, proving a great public convenience and benefit We perceive symptoms, however, that such a mode of rendering the public a great service at little or no cost, is pretty certain to be branded as incompatible with "the Resolulutions of '98," which, while Mr. Buchanan shall be President, is not to be thought of. We shall urge nothing at present, therefore, in behalf of the Money Order system, but try to live by means of such Currency as is vouchsafed us.

We solicit from our rulers an open, straightforward, manly policy with regard to the Currencyone that shall not seek to postpone or evade trials that ought to be directly faced, but will do at once what is to be done, and let every one know just what he has to expect. If our Democracy really believe in the Sub-Treasury, and think our State Taxes and Tolls should be collected and kept after that pattern, let them bring their members of the Legislature to face the music in a body, and we will trust that no obstacle may be interposed to prevent the fruition of their desires. And if all the dembers of that party vote to suppress all Bank Notes under \$20, or \$50, or \$100, we trust the preposition may prevail. Let us know the worst at ence, so that we may meet it as best we may.

The late Sir Robert Peel, in 1830, hoped that God might preserve English and European policy from depending on the decisions of the Turkish Divan. Such a crisis, however, has arrived. The Turkish question, reduced for the present to that of the final organization of the Principalities. has entered a stage where it may prove a nut as hard to be cracked as any ever submitted to diplomatic teeth. The war erded by the Treaty of Paris put an end to the Protectorate of Russis over the Danubian region, creating instead a common European protectorate. By this, it was decided that the Congress of Paris, after ascertaining the wish of the populations and of the Divans in Walla-chis and Moldavia, should settle peremptorily and This was done. The wish of the populations and the decision of the respective Divans are their union under a Sovereign elected the Congress But the Porte now declares peremptorily that, Congress or no Congress, it never will submit to the union or to the recogni tion of one or two foreign or domestic Princes selected by the Powers, and will never allow any change in the existing political forms of the Principalities and their relations with the Sultan. This sirtually appibilates the Treaty of Paris in its principal point. Diplomacy is thrown into confusion by such behavior. It is against the rules of good taste, say the diplomats, who consider their trade a science, with all its forme, misutize, routine, and circumlocution. The question, however, for the Porte is one of life or death. The proverbial obstinacy of the Mussulman presages great difficulty in set tling this question. The difficulty increases as Eqgland, seemingly and partially at least, and Austria openly, subscribe and back Turkey in this decisive step. Neither Turkey nor Austria wishes to have such a thorn in her side, as a liberally organized new Dapubian State would be. Turkey has already enough of it in Greece; and Austria dreads to have at ber two extremities, in Sardinia and on the Danube, free, independent institutions, acting as a powerfulls fermenting stimulant on kindred border populations in Lombardy and in Transylvania.

The Congress of Paris will soon meet, and have to deal with explosive and dangerous questions. All the skill of the French Government will be required to find a solution. France, together with Russia, Sardinia and Prussia, took a very decided position for the union, from which it is difficult for her to back out. Austria and Russia are at loggerheads, notwithstanding the recent Imperial meeting at Weimar. England is balancing between the two issues, trying to find out a mezzo termine. In the present condition of English affairs, it is to be seen if Palmerston will stick through thick and thin to Austrian policy, which, after all, can be of no avail for the other complicated questions which beset his administration, and for which the good will of Louis Napoleon is not to be overlooked.

Europe, with her governments, sovereigns and olicies, exhibits a curious spectacle. When we chold liberal England backing despotic Austria and barbarous Turkey in preventing the formation of a Constitutional State: Russis siding in the Principalities with the same liberal patriots whom she persecuted in 1848, and upholding Constitutional Government there and in Sardinia: the German Radicals, for the sake of annoying their thirtyfive sovereigns, big and little, pointing to Alexander II. as to the chief of European Democracy, for his emancipation of the serfs and giving them homesteads: the Sulian, chief of the faithful, subscribone thousand sterling against the Hindoo Mus-

ulmane: Protestaction over nearly all Germany hard in hard with despotic governments, and rivaling Papers and Jesuitism in the persecution of cosscience and thought-when we behold a'l this, we may exclaim, Verily, verily, old historical Europe is using herself up, and going to pieces

Contrary to the opinion of Judge Ogden, the presiding Judge, who was overruled as to this matter by his county associates, the trial of Cuera, the yourg Cuban, of which we have hitherto given some account, was closed yesterday by the imposition of a fine on the prisoner to the amount of \$1 (00. If the punishment were to be limited to a fire, this was the highest amount which, under the statute, the Court was authorized to impose. We, however, had the case depended upon our decision, abould rather have agreed with Judge Ogden in making the punishment imprisonment, though not altogether for the reasons which he gives. We hold that, in all cases of personal vioence, even an ordinary assault and battery, the punishment ought to be not fine but imprisonment. It is only by the infliction of a disgraceful punish. ment that such injuries can be effectually represent The infliction of fines in such cases gives an undue advantage to those having money and position. If it be supposed that the pistol was setually discharged by Cueva, the punishment in that point of view would seem very inadequate to the offense. Even if it were presumed that the pistol went off accidentally, yet, as the prisoner did actually commit an assault and battery, and as it was at least his intention to inflict a disgrace upon his victim, he ought, in our view of such cases, to have been subjected to a disgraceful punishment, even though so homicide had occurred. And certainly that Cueva carried a pistol in his pocket and that the other party was killed, though un ntentionally, does not seem to afford any reason for softening the pusishment into a fine. There is, however, one consideration which might, and not unreasonably, have had a certain weight with the Court. The prisoner had already suffered a four months' imprisonment prior to his trial. Possibly, too, snother consideration might have operated upon them, and that is the probability, judging from what so constantly happens in similar cases, that if the sentence had been imprisonment, a speedy pardon would have put an end to it. On the whole, this is a case going strongly to countrin the opinion which we have but too frequent reason to express, that in no country in the world does position and money go further than in this to disarm the terrors of the law. We doubt very much whether, if the trial had come off in Cubs, the culprit would have escaped so easily.

The "unemployed," relying upon the sympathy lately expressed for them by Mayor Wood in his character of a candidate for reflection, come to him to ask for bread, or at least for some of that corn meal, flour and potatoes, shadowed forth in his famous message. But, instead of getting either the bread or the potatoes, they get from the Mayor only a call upon the police to protect him from their clamors, and by way of echo from Washington-sabers and bayonets! We were not aware that the danger to be apprehended of an attack on the Sub-Treasury was so imminent; but, as the troops are said to have been sent for by Marshal Rynders, and as that distinguished official is a person of no small experience in the matter of mobe and riots, we take it for granted that the United States troops have not been marched into the City

for nothing. Being done by a Democratic President and by Democratic authority, this movement will doubtless be set down as all right. Far be it from us-as at present informed-to say it is not; but suppose such thing bad been done by Republican officers? Suppose a Republican President had marched troops into the City on no other grounds than are apparent in the present case? When should we have heard the last of it? Would it not have been represented es an insult to the suffering poor thus to take it for granted that behind the experiment of bullying the Mayor and Common Council-which might well enough pass for a little piece of Democratic fun d la Tammany-there lay concealed the felonious and treasonable design of robbing the Treasury And what, we should like to know, becomes of the famous Democratic doctrine of the all-sufficiency of New-York for itself, and the outrageousness of being obliged to submit to foreign interference, if United States troops are thus to be marched in on the first breath of alarm, and not Governor King, but General Scott, be appealed to for the preservation of the peace?

Our City Authorities are endeavoring to give work to the Unemployed, so far as that may be practicable, through the origination or invigoration of our Public Works. This is a doubtful experiment, and may do as much harm as good, by preventing or diminishing that efflux of laborers which is our City's most urgent need. If four or five thousand who would otherwise have left the City shall be detained here by the hope of finding employment on the Central Park, new City Hall, &c., t were better that nothing like this had been attempted. Still, as the distress is so general and argent, we are glad an effort has been made to relieve it, despite the chances of its failure.

But it must be distinctly understood that none but actual residents of our City for months past are to be employed on these works, and that whoever comes into the City in such a time as this, to take bread from the mouths of our famishing residents, will surely be disappointed. Let single men also stand back-they can essily find work out of the City that will give them a subsistence; and let empleyment on the City works be centined to men of amily otherwise out of work. These are really deserving of sympathy, and whatever can be done n the way of providing employment should be done

The Committee of the Common Council to which was referred Mayor Wood's corn-meal-and-potatoes Message, seems to have adopted the doctrine of the famous fable of the Bees-at least so far as te maintain that private extravagance and wastefulsees may redound to the public good. Among other speculations as to the causes of the existing financial pressure, we find the following:

"Another erroneous idea is that luxurious living, extravagant dressing, splendid turn outs and fine louses are the causes of distress to a nation. No more houses are the causes of distress to a nation. No more erroneous impression could exist. Every extravagance that the man of \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 indulges in adds to the means, the support, the wealth of ten or a hundred who had little or nothing else but their labor, their intellect, or their taste. If a man of a million spends principal and interest in ten years, and finds himself beggared at the end of that time, he has actually made a hundred, who have catered to his extravagance, employers or employed, so much richer by the division of his wealth. He may be ruined, but the nation is better off and richer; for a hundred minds and hands, with \$10,000 apiece, are far more productive then one with the whole."

It would seem, according to this, that every man who has money has only to spend it as fast as possible to introduce a period of exuberant prosperity; and that general extravegance is the best means for the diffusion of wealth. Fortunately, the greatest spendthrift carnet so waste his m ney that he does not, while it lasts, es courage a certain amount of productive industry. But the encouragement thus efforded runs rapidly to an end, and leaves the unhappy producers who had relied upon it much in the same predicament in which our public finds itself at preset.

One important means of giving work to the unemployed waits for the action of the Board of A dermen. The Councilmen, nearly three weeks ago, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted an orditance giving the Street Cleaning, for a series of years, to a compary of capitalists, who put up security to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work. Had the Aldermen promptly concurred, a very large number of men would now have been at work, and what is better, they would have worked to a great extent all Winter, as the specifications for the first time provide that the contractors shall keep all the gutters clear of ice and snow, clear the crosswalks and the walks around the Parks, and level the snow on the main streets, so as to keep the carrisge way in persable order all Winter. If this arrangement is what it professes to be and the character of the men asking it, and more especially of the recusities, forbide the supposition of any humbug-it seems particularly desirable that it should be at once consummated, not only for the sake of the city, but for the purpose of furnishing laber to those who reed it.

THE LATEST NEWS. MCEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857. George Plits of Philadelphia has been here, with a view, it is supposed, to the Marshalship of the District of Columbia. He is a Clerk of the United States District Court for Pennsylvasia, but Judge Grier has signified a desire to supersede him by the appointment of his own son-in-law. Grier was originally raised to the bench by President Polk, through the influence of Mr. Buchanan, who then obtained Mr. Plitt's appointment upon personal considerations. A keen correspondence has consequently taken place between the Judge and the President regarding the proposed change, the result of which is still doubtful. If Judge Grier should remove Mr. Plitt, the Marsha'ship of the District will be given him in retallistion.

Dispatches to the Secretary of War authorize the belief that the New York Sub-Treasury is in no darger. Gen Scott prefers to dispense with the presence of armed bodies of troops, except as a ast resource, in the most pressing emergency.

The latest information from the Utah Expe dition has brought Gen. Persifer Smith here. He is conferring with the Administration as to the disposition of the troops in Kansas and the organi zation of contingent reënforcements for the force now on its way to Salt Lake. Notwithstanding the extraordinary imports which were made previous to the 1st of July, in order to profit by the new tariff, the revenue for the last quarter shows an increase of only \$1,200,000, as compared with that of last year.

To the Associated Press

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

General Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to day wrote a letter to Brigham Young in reply to his communication of the 12th of September, administering him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of bis administration of the Indian Superintendency in Itah. He tells Brigham Young that he has exceeded the appropriations for him by more than \$31,000, and that he has no reason to complain of his drafts not being paid. General D. adds: "So far from encouraging amicable relations you have studiously encouraging amicable relations you have studiously encouraged to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the Government and people of the States are their enemiss." The rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and General Denver known rereason why it should not now be applied to Young.

In reply to Young's objection to the presence of props General D. has if it is his (Brigham's) inbintion to preserve the peace the troops will not interfere with him. He-concludes by saying that the Executive has no alterna ive but to crush out rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his con rol. He then tells Brigham Young

no alterna ive but to crush out rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under bis con rol. He then tells Brigham Young that his claim for double salary is against law, but that if it shall be ascortained that his expenditures were properly made he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

A number of white men having unlawfully intruded on the Cherckee neutral grounds and resisted an efforts to remove them, application has been made to the Government to eject them by force.

Wm. J. Rose of New-York, entered to-day on his duties as keeper of the rolls of the State Department

NON-RECEIPT OF THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 11, 10 p. m. The news-yacht still remains outside of Cape Race, and as the Arabia is over due off that point, the presumption is that she passed so far to the south that she was not observed. The yacht, however, will continue at her post eight or ten miles due south of the

9 O'CLOCK P. M .- We have no tidings of the Arabia The weather is pleasant, and telegraphic communica-tion with New York is now reestablished.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857. The election of the Democratic State ticket in Wisconsin is generally conceded. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. ARREST OF GENERAL WALKER IN NEW-

ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857. Gen. William Walker was arrested here at a late hour last night on the affidavit of a Custom-House of-

ficer. He was immediately admitted to bail in \$2,000. His arrest will probably not interfere with his plans. RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR IZARD OF NEBRASKA.
St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.
Gov. Izard of Nebraska Territory arrived here yesterday en route for his home in Arkansas. He has ferwarded his resignation to Washington.

FIRE AT BOSTON.

Boston, Wednaeday, Nov. 11, 1857.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in No. 13 Trement row and extended to Nos. 14 and 15. P.

A. Jones & Co. are heavy losers, \$25,000 worth of their stock being completely drenched. Jones, White and McCurdy, dental instrument makers, and others, suffered more or less damage. The fire was confined to the upper part of the buildings. FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

The South Carolina Cordage Company's factory, in this city, was burnt yesterday. The loss is about \$60,000, and the [insurance (in Northern offices) about \$12,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERFORD, N. Y
ALBANT, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.
A destructive occurred at Waterford, Stratoga Co. A destructive occurred at Waterford, Saratoga Co. at 4 o'clock this morning. The extensive flouring mill of Meests. Morse, Eddy & Co., together with the storehouse attached and its contents, were entirely destroyed. Ten thomsand bushels of wheat and four hundred barrels of flour were in the storehouse. The firs is supposed to have originated in the friction of the machinery. The loss amounts to about \$35,000. The insurance is \$19,000 on the stock and \$2,000 on the building.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

PARTIES AND TO WAS

COMONFORT DICTATOR.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED, &

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov 11, 1652 The steam-hip Tenne wee from Vera Cruz 7th to

has arrived with advices from the City o' Meri. to the 4th by the wail, and the 6th by telegraph. The Tenresece brings over belf a million to app and highly important in eligence.
On the 4th inst the political guarantees of the ne

Constitution were surpended, and President Commissions could be surpended, and President Commissions was clothed with dictatorial powers.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the District of Curravaca, in consequence of sections difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican chiraca.

Gen. Alvarez was still successful against the reb in the South.

Later advices from Yucatan state that Co had surrendered to the (lovernment troops. The mediculation in the Province had, however, takes new life and indeed, the whole population were in arms.

TORNADO NEAR MEMPHIS
MEMPHIS, Tena., Monday, Nov. 9, 180,
A very destructive tornado occurred at Browney
near this place, on Saturday.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Sr. Louis, Wedneeday, Nov. 11, 1837.

Advices from Fort Laramie to October 22 the that Col. Cook's command, the Second Dragues were four miles this sade the Fort, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously.

Col. Johnston, when tast heard from, was 230 miles beyond Laramie. The snow was seven inches con 100 miles this side, where an express left him Owing to the slim supply of corn, and the entire absence of grass, the teams and dragoen horses were falling rapidly.

rapidly.

News had reached Leramie that the Mormons be burnt three Government trains, consisting of several five wagons, near Green River, ninety miles believe wagons, near Green River, ninety miles believe to the way of the way of

and of the army. Infantry and the batteries of Artillery would take pa-session of a Mormon village on Bear River for Wlater

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 81; Reading Railroad, 184; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36.

We, the undersigned, without distinction of party, believing that the security of our lives and our property and is municipal good of New York City depends upon the election some citizen to the Mayoralty other than Friundo Weed as spectfully unite in a call for a public meeting of the citizen merchants and tradeomen of this city on the afternoof as unday, the lath day of November tost, at 25 o'close in front of the Merci ants' 2 xchange. Wall estreet, for the purpose of appointing a Genmittee of Conference to confer with any call regularly constituted Committee, and selecting a Peoples Concident for Mayor, for the approaching election, and submit him to the adjourned meetirs for as ification.

Note York City, Nov. 11, 1857.

The above call was extensively singulated the We, the undersigned, without distinction of |

The above call was extensively circulated through the city, and originally for Thursday (this) of em but it was thought advisable to postpore it to father day after con at 3] o'clock, and to that time and place the calls to day circulating are made. The friendly newspapers have calls in their offices for signature, and there are some at the store of Wm. Hall & Som, correr of Broadway and Park place. All calls on will please be returned by Friday morning to that place, which is selected for its central position, and as point where our citizens, for concert, operatio and benevolent purposes, have ofcen assembled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

If a special Minister has been appointed by Esgland to settle the Central American question & as has been alleged and reiterated, there are t parties who have been kept profoundly ignorant of the fact, and they are President Buchasan and Lord Napier, both of whom might be supposed to be in the way of that sort of information. musion is needed under existing circumstances, and probably never was even contemplated. Although Judge Nicholson succeeded in getting

Senate from Tennessee, it is pretty well understood bere that the nomination was carried by a ruse which has left a sharp sting behind. The illustrious which has left a sharp sting behind. The illustrious Pillow had secured a majority of the caucus for this vacancy, and, had the election come off at the same time with that of Johnson, he would doubtless have been chosen. The delay deprived the Senate of a Drummond light in his person, for Johnson, being secure himself, turned the tables on Pillow, and the secure himself, turned the tables on a week bretbren of the caucus yielded to his edict. So we shall have no more chapters of "secret history," and no country rescued from perils by the Curtius-like devotion of our Duck River Brigg-INDEX.

INDIANA.

CROPS-PRICES-TIMES-MONEY-FOOD-EVANVSILLE, Ind., Oct. 31, 1857.

The "panic" has but little effect in this quarter.

Our banks, both State and Stock, continue to pay

epecie, and say that they will continue to do so. They are well fortified. In the way of discounts and loans, they are, however, doing nothing. Our barus and granaries are full to overflowing. Never were there such crops; but as the farmers are out of debt as a general thing, they will not sell, except at their own prices, and these they cannot get. Corn is havined about the streets at 20 to 30 cents a bushel; potatoes 30 cents; apples a drug; and everything but bacon at prices never lower for many years. So you see we shall not starve. I wish the operatives in your mane-factories and workshops who have been discharged for want of work, could come out here. They would be hospitably received, and find employment, and be made enug and comfortable for the Winter, with their femilies. Servant girls readily command \$1.50 per week, and I believe places could be found for at least five hundred in respectable families, where they would live well and do well; there is a great dearth at present. So in all the mechanical arts: men are wanted at good prices. Not one twenticks of the wheat crop of Indiana of Illicois has gone forward as yet, and there is no prospect of its doing so for some time to come, for two reasons: 1st. The farmers will not take "currency" in payment. The highest price offered for pork is \$4 net, and but fow purchasers at that. Some gentlemen, with myself, were making a calculation of the surplus on hand for sale on the 1st January next in the six Counties of Vanderburgh, Warreck, Pike, Daviese, Gibson and Koox—ali south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; and the estimate was that there would be upward of \$2,000,000 at the lowest prices—anothe question is, where is the money to come from Between the mouth of the Ohio and the mouth of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; there are in the follows than an average in the calculation of the sgricultural products, thus making the calculation of the spricultural products, thus making the calculation of the spriculation of the s prices never lower for many years. So you see we shall not starve. I wish the operatives in your mans-